

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 6 of 1894.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 7th February 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
Monthly.						
				1894.	1894.	
1	Kayasth Patrika	Lucknow	Devi Prasad	For Jan.	2nd Feb.	319 copies
2	Siraj-i-Sakhsun	Shahjahanpur	Hakim Niyas Muhammad	" "	" "	"
3	Vaishya Hitkari	Meerut	Mohan Lal	" "	" "	"
Bi-monthly.						
4	Indian Reformer	Lucknow	Ram Narayan Varma	16th Jan. & 1st Feb.	5th Feb.	"
5	Social Reformer	Jauipur	Wajid Ali	15th Jan. & 2nd Feb.	" "	"
Tri-monthly.						
6	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Saiyad Abid Ali	13th Jan.	2nd Feb.	375 copies
7	Hamid-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ilahi Baksh	21st "	" "	325 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
Urdu—(continued).								
Tri-monthly—(continued).								
				1893-94.		1894.		
8	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farakhabad).	Bhagat Khán ...	1st	Feb. ...	2nd	Feb. ...	200 copies.
9	Madr-i-Kam ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán ...	"	" ...	7th	" ...	100 "
10	Madr-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	"	" ...	4th	" ...	40 "
Weekly.								
11	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	7th	Feb. ...	7th	Feb. ...	230 copies.
12	Agra Punch ...	Do. ...	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	1st	" ...	2nd	" ...	185 "
13	Akbár-i-Kam ...	Meerut ...	Munirab Husain Khán.	30th	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	85 "
14	Alwaqf ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	31st	" ...	"	" ...	660 "
15	Anfo-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarup ...	3rd	Feb. ...	6th	" ...	325 "
16	Asad ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	2nd	" ...	5th	" ...	200 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Bauwari Lal ...	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	400 "
18	Dabid-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	3rd	" ...	5th	" ...	250 "
19	Dabid-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	5th	" ...	7th	" ...	446 "
20	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisám Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	5th	" ...	500 "
21	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá ...	31st	Jan. ...	4th	" ...	300 "
22	Kárnámah ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqub ...	2nd	Feb. ...	7th	" ...	275 "
23	Káyanth Conference Gazette ...	Lucknow ...	Dipnárayan Varmá ...	26th	Jan. ...	1st	" ...	500 "
24	Madr-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	3rd	Feb. ...	7th	" ...	45 "
25	Madr-i-Narbada ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	1st	" ...	"	" ...	200 "
26	Madr-i-Nimros ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	28th	Jan. ...	1st	" ...	435 "
27	Madr-i-Anam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	6th	Feb. ...	7th	" ...	300 "
28	Madr-ul-Akbár ...	Etawah ...	Roh-ullah Khán ...	31st	Jan. ...	1st	" ...	223 "
29	Madr-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	30th	" ...	"	" ...	450 "
30	Madr-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Alah Bakhsh ...	23rd & 30th	" ...	6th	" ...	117 "
31	Madr-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	31st	" ...	2nd	" ...	250 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	25th Jan. & 1st Feb.	"	2nd & 7th	" ...	350 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	1st	Feb. ...	2nd	" ...	500 "
34	Ras-ul-Akbár ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	5th	" ...	7th	" ...	400 "
35	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	31st	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	375 "
36	Ras-ul-Akbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisám Ahmad ...	1st	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	350 "
37	Sikandar-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Bauwari Lal ...	28th Jan. & 4th Feb.	"	1st & 6th	" ...	150 "
38	Taf-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	31st	Jan. ...	6th	" ...	570 "
39	Urdu Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	125 "
40	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	5th	Feb. ...	7th	Feb.
Daily.								
41	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasád ...	1st to 7th	Feb. ...	1st to 7th	Feb. ...	508 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
Urdu-English.								
Bi-weekly.								
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	30th Jan. & 2nd Feb.	"	2nd & 4th	Feb. ...	441 copies (including 231 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
43	Bharat Sudash Praveesh ...	Farakhabad ...	Nárayan Dás ...	For	Jan. ...	6th	Feb. ...	350 copies.
44	Madr Vaidya Sukhdaiyak ...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	"	" ...	1st	" ...	230 "
Bi-monthly.								
45	Káyanth Conference Prakash, Vigya Brindaban ...	Lucknow ...	Dipnárayan Varmá ...	16th	Jan. ...	1st	Feb.
46		Brindaban (Muttra).	Pandit Nannhe Lal,	10th & 24th Dec.	"	"	" ...	250 copies.
Weekly.								
47	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	29th	Jan. ...	1st	Feb. ...	104 copies.
48	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	1,500 "
49	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádhó Prasád ...	20th	" ...	"	" ...	300 "
50	Nágari Nisad ...	Ditto ...	Káshi Prasád ...	25th	" ...	2nd	" ...	400 "
51	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kahyáchalak Dán ...	29th	" ...	"	" ...	65 "
Daily.								
52	Hindustán ...	Kálákanar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla ...	31st Jan. to 4th Feb.	"	1st to 5th	Feb. ...	500 copies.
HINDI-URDU.								
Monthly.								
53	Krya Darpan ...	Shahjahanpur ...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For	Jan. ...	2nd	Feb. ...	450 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1894.	1894.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
54	Kāshī Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Mishra, M.A.	2nd Feb. ...	6th Feb. ...	480 copies (including 248 copies taken by Government).
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
55	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Prayagi.	31st Jan. ...	4th Feb. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
56	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandras Patwardhan.	29th Jan. ...	6th Feb. ...	375 copies.
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
57	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā	2nd Feb. ...	7th Feb. ...	500 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Asia.
February 2nd, 1894.

Establishment of a Legislative Council
in Hyderabad.

1. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, says that a Legislative Council has been constituted at Hyderabad on the elective principle, but the mere adoption of English institutions cannot much improve matters. There can be no improvement in the administration until the Nizam himself takes a keen interest in the affairs of the State. Moreover, His Highness should refrain from making frequent changes in the Ministry, as such changes encourage intrigue and induce the Ministers, who are not sure how long they will be allowed to hold their appointments, to make hay while the sun shines. Owing to the prevalence of intrigue a mountain is always made of a mole-hill, of which the case of Jawad Husain, who was accused of hatching a conspiracy with some discontented officials for the murder of the Resident and some high State officers is a recent instance. No unprejudiced man can approve of the charge, the inquiry and the treatment of the accused, the proceedings in the case being shameful from beginning to end. Sir Asman Jah acquitted Jawad Husain before his retirement, but the unfortunate man is still rotting in the jail, and the wonder is that the Resident as well as the Nizam is quite indifferent.

H. INDUSTRY.
January 31st, 1894.

Execution of Saidullah Khan at Rampur.

2. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, referring to the execution of Saidullah Khan at the Rampur Jail on 26th idem, observes that the undue haste shown in the matter cannot but be viewed with indignation by every unprejudiced man. The Local Government did not give him time to appeal to the Government of India and he was thus deprived of a privilege which every prisoner possesses. There are instances in which the sentences of death have been commuted and the sentences of imprisonment altogether remitted by the Viceroy. Surely if Saidullah Khan's execution had been delayed for a month or so in order that he might appeal to His Excellency and Her Majesty, no rebellion would have broken out in Rampur. It would appear from a communication received from Rampur that he declared his innocence up to the last moment. Every man who heard him was moved with pity, and his son appeared to be quite mad. The way in which Abdullah Khan's family has been ruined in connection with General Azam-ul-din Khan's murder will be regarded with feelings of pain and grief by the people to whom it ought to be a warning.

MAUJ-I-NARBADA.
February 1st, 1894.

Arrest of the Manager of the Mauj-i-Narbada Press in Bhopal.

3. The *Mauj-i-Narbada* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st February, complains that Imam Khan, the Manager of the Mauj-i-Narbada Press, who went to attend his brother-in-law's marriage at Shahganj Chechli in the Bhopal State, taking with him his mother, sister, wife and children, was arrested by the State officials on the 19th January and relegated to the lock-up where he is still detained. According to general rumour the charge brought against him is that the object of his visit to Bhopal territory was to procure information for the newspaper. Do newspaper correspondents take their whole families and friends with them when they go to any place for obtaining any information? The unjust arrest of Imam Khan has been made simply by way of revenge for the exposure of the objectionable proceedings of the Prime Minister and other officers of the State in the columns of the *Mauj*. If the attacks made by the *Mauj* were unjust, the Prime Minister should have prosecuted the editor with the permission of the Government of India for libel or sent a contradiction to him for publication. The arrest of a British subject, who is a member of the fourth estate, by the Bhopal authorities is an insult to the Government of India which has granted the press the full freedom of criticism and forbidden the prosecution of any editor by its servants without its permission. The *Mauj* hopes that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the district officers of Hoshangabad will take the necessary action in the matter, and observes that Imam Khan's arrest is a good index to the character of the Bhopal administration.

MAUJ-I-NARBADA.
February 1st, 1894.

Mauj-i-Narbada and the Prime Minister of Bhopal.

4. The same paper observes that when the mustajars (revenue farmers) and cultivators declined to renew their leases on the occasion of the Prime Minister's tour, he told them that evidently they had been instigated by the *Mauj-i-Narbada* not to do so. The editor repudiated

the charge as utterly unfounded, and observes that even if the editor made a tour in the whole Bhopal State, and advised the people not to renew their leases, they could not be expected to accept his advice if they derived any profit from their lands. It would seem that the *Mauj* has become a nightmare to the Prime Minister.

5. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 31st January, on the authority of the *Desh Sewak* of Nagpur, refers to the several darbárs held by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the Chhatisgarh division, and copies an extract from that paper showing the alleged ill-treatment to which some Chiefs and their

SUBODH SINDHU.
January 31st, 1894.

Alleged ill-treatment of some Rájás at the Raipur station on the occasion of the arrival of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Diwans were exposed at the Raipur railway station on 20th January. The Chiefs of that division accompanied by their Diwans went on elephants and horses to the station to receive the Chief Commissioner, either in accordance with the usual custom or because they had received orders to that effect. When a Rája and his Diwan desired to proceed to the platform, a police constable stopped them, but he subsequently allowed them to go on the recommendation of a retired European official. Another Rája and his Diwan, being stopped by the police, pocketed the insult and quietly returned home. Another Chief's Diwan, when stopped by the police constable, requested a European official to help him. The official told him to wait till he should go to the platform and see if there was room for him. But in the meantime somehow or other the constable allowed the Diwan to enter the platform. When the European official returned to the door he did not find the Diwan there. He again went to the platform in search of the Diwan and brought him back to the door where he severely rebuked him for having made his entry without permission. The feelings of the Chiefs and their Diwans, who, it will not be out of place to note, are Government nominees or officials, at the ill-treatment they received at the station, may be better imagined than described. If any princes do not go to receive the Chief Commissioner, explanations are called for from them; but if they go, they are insulted. Last year the Rája of Chhui Khadan was insulted at the station by a Government official, who was required by Sir A. P. Macdonnell to give an explanation. The recurrence of similar unfortunate incidents at the same place only a year after is a clear proof of the carelessness of Government officers. It may be hoped the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn will make an inquiry and punish the offenders.

6. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th January, received on 2nd February, referring to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India, Aligarh, expresses surprise that the Musalmans should keep aloof from the Hindus, who are embarked in the

OUDE PUNCH.
January 25th, 1894.

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association, Aligarh.

same boat with them, but should aspire to make an alliance with the Anglo-Indians, who, being the ruling race, will never condescend to work and co-operate with them. Before making his speech Mr. Beck ought to have consulted Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, who only the other day spoke so strongly about the conduct of Europeans towards natives in connection with Mr. Mahmud's retirement. However, it is a hopeful sign that Sir Saiyid and his party have come to see the necessity for political agitation.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, says that Lord Lansdowne was generally considered a weak-minded Viceroy and that it was thought that the faults of his rule were not due to any harshness of temper, but that His Lordship's speech at the Royal Exchange

HINDUSTANI.
January 31st, 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's speech at the Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

on the eve of his departure has shown him in his true colours. In the address presented, the late Viceroy was praised for the progress of education during his rule, but His Excellency said that the spread of education had created a kind of disaffection and excited vague desires and aspirations among the natives. It is easy to see how far a Viceroy who held such views could be a friend to education. Lord Lansdowne observed that the barrier of distance which separated the people living in different parts of the country was fast vanishing owing to the increased facilities of communication, that a general desire was growing among all classes of men

for criticising the proceedings of the authorities from the Collector to the Viceroy, and that new difficulties and questions were cropping up in every direction. This shows that he viewed the growth of union and capacity to distinguish between good and evil among the Indians with jealousy. Again, Lord Lansdowne advised natives to criticise Government measures in the Legislative Councils through the elected members rather than elsewhere. Indeed, His Lordship's advice is good and the members should take it to heart. But all the complaints of the teeming millions cannot possibly find an expression in the Council chambers. Take the case of these provinces, which have a population of fifty millions. There are only two members in the Provincial Council who are ready to draw the attention of Government to popular grievances, and the opportunities offered for interpellations are few and far between. Since the reform of the Council it has met only once. Another meeting will be held in February, and after that there will be no more meetings till the return of the Lieutenant-Governor from the hills next winter.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 30th and
31st, and February
1st, 1894.

8. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in commenting upon the same speech of Lord Lansdowne, in its issues of 30th and 31st January and 1st February, expresses approval of His Lordship's views regarding the frontier policy, but thinks that the entire cost of the frontier defences

should not fall on the Indian treasury. Referring to His Lordship's comments on the spread of education, the *Hindustán* observes that the diffusion of Western ideas has really brought about a remarkable change in the Indian mind and encouraged the people, who were once so quiet and speechless, to agitate for the acquisition of their privileges and the redress of their grievances. But the advent of such a day should not be viewed with disfavour, but should be welcomed by the Government of India as "the proudest day in English history" which Macaulay foresaw. No doubt the extension of the strict rules regarding the regulation of labour in England to Indian factories and mines would be unwise in the present state of circumstances, as declared by His Lordship. The *Hindustán* has more than once expressed the opinion that the Government of India and not the House of Commons was best qualified to deal with Indian questions. If the educated natives have of late frequently laid their complaints before Parliament, it is simply because the Government of India did not pay due attention to them. (The *Oudh Akhbār*, Lucknow, of the 1st February, refers to some passages in Lord Lansdowne's speech, highly approving and supporting the sentiments expressed by His Lordship, and observing that every word of the speech deserves careful study.)

HINDUSTÁN.
January 31st, 1894.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, refers to the comments of Sir William Wedderburn, who in his speech on the Indian Loan Bill in Parliament compared the Government of India with the directors of an insolvent company who raise their own fees in utter disregard of the company's condition and take loans which are represented by them at the time to be temporary but which soon turn out to be permanent. The *Hindustáni* condemns the Currency Act of June 1893 as a vain attempt to stem the torrent, and refers to the refusal of the Secretary of State to sell the Council bills at a rate below 1s. 4d. and to his recent change of front. It then observes that a deficit of six crores of rupees is expected in the next budget, which has created uneasiness throughout the country. Lord Elgin's Government has really to encounter a very serious financial difficulty. The closing of the mints has failed to rehabilitate the rupee, and any increase in taxation appears to be impossible, as has been admitted by many high officers in their evidence before the Opium Commission. The extravagance of the Government of India and the steady drain of wealth to England have at last seriously disturbed the financial equilibrium. One nation cannot go on enriching itself at the expense of another for any long period. The English traders and officials have sucked almost the entire blood of India, which has only bones and skin left now. The Government is trying all remedies except the right one, but if the disease once gets incurable, even the application of the right remedy may not avail much.

Unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury owing to the depreciation of silver.

10. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st January, in commenting upon

TUTI-I-HIND.
January 31st, 1894

Lord Lansdowne's administration.

Lord Lansdowne's administration, observes that his frontier policy is entitled to all praise, though it has led to the tax, which was intended to be temporary, being made a permanent one. If His Lordship could be held responsible for the forcible dispersion of the Hardwar fair and the cow-killing embroglio, his administration might be condemned as a failure with good reason; but manifestly the Local Governments and not His Lordship are chiefly to blame for these matters. He was very diligent, and his Councillors and Secretaries were men of ability and moderate views. Moderation was the distinguishing characteristic of all his measures. He paid due attention to the affairs of Native States, and the installations of several chiefs, such as the Maharajas of Patiala and Kapurthala, took place in his time. His visits to Bhopal and his interviews with the Begam are memorable events. On the occasion of his first visit the State gave him a right royal reception at a cost of 17 lakhs of rupees, though Her Highness did not gain all her objects. The Chitral and Kelat embroglios were settled in a satisfactory manner, which tended to increase the British prestige on the frontier. The return of the Kabul Mission with success might justly be regarded as the last important event of his rule. He had no occasion to find fault with the National Congress, but acceded to its several reasonable requests. The late Viceroy had not the courage to interfere with the orders of a Local Government in any matter, though the occasional assertion of viceregal power has a wholesome effect on the Local Governments and is very agreeable to the public. Another fault of his administration was that far from making any concession to the native press it passed the Office Secrets Act. His Excellency's attitude towards the native newspapers was no better than that of the civilians in general. Referring to Lord Elgin's arrival and taking over charge of the Viceroyalty, the *Tuti-i-Hind* observes that the Indian princes will soon be spending large sums of money with a view to gain His Lordship's goodwill and exhibit their loyalty to the paramount power. But their loyalty is now above suspicion, and therefore instead of making unnecessary displays and demonstrations at a heavy cost, they should prepare for the great crisis when they will have to shed their blood beyond the Indus in encountering an invader.

11. The *Nagari Nrad* (Mirzapur), of the 25th January, states that the

NAGARI NRAD.
January 25th 1894.

Duties of the Gorakshini Sabhas.

Gorakshini Sabhas ought to confine their efforts in future to the protection of kine in the possession of Hindus. Any attempts to go beyond this would be fruitless and even suicidal. If the Hindus have any regard for kine, they should not sell them to Musalmans and Christians; but they should have nothing to do with cattle already in the possession of Musalmans, unless the latter try to wound their feelings. Even in that case it would be unadvisable for them to take the law into their own hands, but they should seek justice in the criminal courts. Similarly no Hindu should interfere with a butcher who may be found carrying a cow in a public street or thoroughfare, nor should he purchase the animal from him for obvious reasons. If a Hindu buys a cow, which is hardly worth Rs. 5, for, say, Rs. 25 from a butcher, the latter gets six or seven kine for Rs. 25 and kills them. In this way the Hindu who saved one cow becomes the cause of the slaughter of six or seven others. Indeed, the butchers generally carry kine by those routes which are frequented by the Hindus, simply with a view to extorting high prices from the latter. Sometimes they even intentionally torture the animals with the same object, which excites the feelings of the Hindus and riots occur. This practice ought to be discouraged by refraining to make any purchases from butchers. The *Nagari Nrad* is of opinion that all the Gorakshini Sabhas should act in concert, the smaller Sabhas working under the supervision of the Prantik (Provincial or Divisional) Sabhas, which in their turn should be under the control of the Pradhan Maha Sabha or the Chief Central Sabha. All the Gorakshini Sabhas should have only these three objects in view, viz., (1) the improvement of the breed of the bovine species, (2) the support and (3) protection of kine. In order to attain the first object the provision of good stallions is a *sine qua non*. As regards the second object, suitable sheds should be built, adequate pastures provided, and arrangements made for the treatment of diseased cattle. The third object includes the purchase and

feeding of kine which any poor Hindus are unable to keep, the adoption of other peaceful measures for mitigating the sufferings of cattle, and the employment of *updeshaks* (preachers) to promote cow protection. The *updeshaks* should impress upon landholders the necessity for providing pastures in every village where kine and oxen should be allowed to graze free. In addressing the Hindus living in cities they should tell them that only good milch cows should be given in gift, and that the gifts should be made to well-to-do Brahmans who can afford to feed the animals. The giving of a cow to a poor Brahman is tantamount to selling it to a butcher, as such a cow is sure to pass ultimately into his hands. If a Hindu desires to part with a cow, he should sell it to another well-to-do Hindu. If he be unable to find a Hindu purchaser, he should sell it or make it over free to a Gorakshini Sabha; but in no case should he sell it to a butcher or an unknown person. In order to enlist the sympathies of the Muhammadan community on behalf of the cow protection movement, Musalman *updeshaks* should be employed as far as possible, who should induce their co-religionists in a most friendly manner to give up cow-killing in deference to the religious feelings of their Hindu brethren and in consideration of the great utility of the bovine species, on which the prosperity of this country chiefly depends. And any Musalmans who do not kill kine or refrain from the use of beef should be admitted to Gorakshini Sabhas. It ought to be the principal duty of the Chief Central Society to assist the subordinate Sabhas in time of difficulty and protect them from any dangers with which they may be threatened, as is the case at present. Munshi Ganga Prasad Varmá, the editor of the *Advocate* and the *Hindustani* newspapers, and Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-Law, are entitled to their gratitude for making a local inquiry into the Azamgarh riots and publishing a pamphlet on the subject. The Chief Central Society ought to support the pamphlet and point out that the harsh treatment accorded to the Sabhas, which are by no means bodies of disloyal and disaffected men, is unjustifiable. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has warned Hindus against joining the Sabhas, and for an official to have any connection with such societies has been declared to be a heinous offence. The Chief Central Society should draw the attention of the Government of India to the imperative necessity for the establishment of village pastures and for allowing cattle to graze in reserved forests. Another important duty devolving on that society is to submit a memorial protesting against the slaughter of kine for the supply of beef to European soldiers. In fact a most powerful agitation against the entire stoppage of cow-killing in any form should be got up, and petitions setting forth all the arguments in favour of cow protection and bearing the signatures of the whole Hindu population forwarded to the Government of India, Parliament and Her Majesty. In conclusion, the editor finds fault with Pandit Jagat Narayan and other men who were once the leaders of the cow protection movement, for retiring from the field through fear, and warns them that if they cowardly allowed the movement to collapse, not only they but the whole Hindu community would be brought into disrepute.

NAGARI N/BAH.
January 25th 1894.

12. The same paper rejoices to see that the Nágpur Gorakshini Sabha has accepted its suggestion as to a general meeting of the representatives of the different Gorakshini Sabhas being held to consider the subject of cow protection. The Nágpur Sabha, which holds its sixth anniversary on the 27th, 28th, and 29th January, has asked all the Sabhas to send their representatives on the occasion. The editor thanks it, and hopes that they will heartily assist it in performing the difficult task which it has undertaken.

NYAYA SUDHA.
January 29th, 1894.

13. The *Nyaya Sudhá* (Nágpur), of the 29th January, gives the proceedings of the anniversary of the Nágpur Gorakshini Sabha. In the forenoon of the 27th idem the cows which were nicely adorned were conducted in procession, accompanied by elephants, horses, bands of music, and thousands of men. Seth Lakshimi Das Khimji of Bombay and other gentlemen of Bombay, Poona, Berar, Benares, Allahabad, and other places were present on the occasion as representatives of Gorakshini Sabhas. On the arrival of the procession in the mandap (shed) the kine were worshipped and other ceremonies performed. A number of young boys recited verses in favour of cow protection. Among

the large gathering in the shed were to be found even some Musalmans, Mahars, Magas, &c., who sympathised with the movement. In the afternoon a large public meeting was held, Rai Bahádur Narayan Swami Nedu presiding, who read letters received from Sir Dinsha Manikji Petit of Bombay and some other gentlemen expressing regret for their inability to attend the anniversary on account of unavoidable causes. Then the report of the Nágpur Sabha for the last year was read, and speeches made suited to the occasion. At the end of the proceedings food was distributed to the poor, and there was a display of fireworks in the evening. Though no immediate good accrues from the Gorakshini Sabhas, they are highly beneficial on political, religious, and economic grounds and deserve to be supported by all right-thinking people. It is to be regretted that since the establishment of British rule and the spread of Western ideas in the country, the belief of the Indians in their religions has been considerably weakened. The interests of all classes of people are identical, but they foolishly overlook this fact. Next morning the delegates of the different Sabhas assembled to discuss some important matters; and a large public meeting was held in the afternoon, which resolved to forward a memorial to Parliament with a view to show that the Gorakshini Sabhas are in no way responsible for the Hindu-Muhammadan riots which had occurred at several places. The credit for the successful termination of the anniversary is chiefly due to Rai Bahádur Narayan Swami Nedu, Mr. Gopal Rao Bhide, and some other gentlemen. The resolutions passed at the meeting will be published in the next issue.

14. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, adverting to the rumour that the Government of India desires to utilize the famine insurance fund in meeting its present financial difficulties, expresses astonishment that the fund intended for the relief of famine-stricken people should be spent in the payment of extra allowances to officers who receive fat salaries.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
January 31st, 1894.

15. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 29th January, publishes a Hindi translation of the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, addressed to the landholders, shopkeepers, and other persons regarding the provision of supplies by them for the camps of officers, and observes that they cannot be sufficiently thankful to His Honor, and that they should make a point of carrying out his orders which are calculated to save them from all hardships, to which they are exposed, in the matter of supplies. Surely nothing could be more unjust and cruel than to take anything from a man by force or press him into service against his will. The hardships caused to the people by the tours of officers are considerably greater in the hills than in the plains. Ten times the quantities of things required are collected from the poor villagers, and men are forcibly pressed into service to the neglect of their own work. They are not paid at all or very inadequately for their things and services. They have to bear these hardships not only on the occasions of officers' tours but also at the visits of private European gentlemen. If a high officer like the Lieutenant-Governor happens to make a tour in Kumaun, the villagers do not soon recover from the effects of the losses inflicted on them. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces will follow the example of the Panjáb Government and issue orders with a view to put a stop to such a crying evil.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
January 29th, 1894.

16. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 29th January, states that in accordance with the new rules the Principals of the Colleges at Allahabad, Aligarh, and Benares have nominated two graduates each for Deputy Collectorships. The Aligarh and Benares nominees are all Musalmans; and of the Allahabad candidates one is a Musalman and the other a Hindu. Thus there are five Musalmans in all, and only one Hindu! The Principals may not have been influenced by any bias, but the nominations do not look quite satisfactory to the public. The editor is highly gratified at the advancement of Musalmans, but regrets to see Hindus unfairly dealt with. As regards the Benares College the editor is in a position to declare that the Principal

BHĀRAT JĪWAN.
January 29th, 1894.

could have made better selections. There were many other graduates who had preferential claims. He need not have taken his nominees only from those graduates who passed last year.

POLICE NEWS.
February 1st, 1894.

17. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, states that many Circle Inspectors have drawn the editor's attention to the circumstance that the Police Reform Committee has recommended the grant of extra allowances to Court Inspectors and Inspectors in charge of police stations, but not to Circle Inspectors. The editor argues that Circle Inspectors as a rule are not inferior to Court Inspectors in ability, and that their duties are of a more arduous nature; that they are generally out on tour; that they have to keep at least two horses and to incur additional expenses in camp, and so forth. Under the circumstances he is of opinion that they should receive extra allowances like the other Inspectors, the additional expenditure being met from the savings effected by the abolition of police guards at jails.

Suggestion regarding the grant of extra allowances to Circle Inspectors.

POLICE NEWS.
February 1st, 1894.

18. The same paper states that in these Provinces the District Superintendents of Police issue their own rules for the guidance of the police in their districts. This practice is open to several objections. There is no uniformity in the police administration in the different districts, and when any officials are transferred from one district to another, they experience much difficulty in performing their duties until they have learnt the rules in force in the district which is the new scene of their labours. Moreover, the rules in a district are liable to be materially altered by every new Superintendent. In the Panjáb no Superintendent can introduce any new rules until they have been approved by the Deputy Inspector-General. The same practice should be followed in these provinces, the Superintendents being required always to submit their draft rules to the Inspector-General for approval.

Need for the submission of rules framed by the District Superintendents of Police to the Inspector-General for approval.

POLICE NEWS.
February 1st, 1894.

19. The same paper observes that it would seem that the *Cawnpore Gazette* has no other business than to abuse the police. While the prosecution for libel instituted against it by Fateh-ud-din, Sub-Inspector of Police in the Cawnpore district, is still pending, it has made new attacks on the police in abusive terms, without giving any particular instances. However, it is liable to prosecution for such defamatory articles (*vide* paragraphs 24 and 16 of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for the weeks ending 24th and 31st January 1894, respectively).

Cawnpore Gazette and the police.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHAR.
January 20th, 1894.

20. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 20th January, thinks the lists of assessors and jurors in the different districts of these provinces were prepared long ago and contain the names of many men who have received little or no education. Some of the men on the lists may be dead. The lists should be revised, new selections being made with greater care.

Need for the revision of lists of assessors and jurors in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

MUVID-I-AM.
January 20th, 1894.

21. The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th January, received on 30th idem, states that formerly the proprietors of printing presses had to make over three copies of every book printed at their presses to the District Magistrates who paid them the price. Some years ago Government did not like to make payments for the books on economical grounds, and ordered the proprietors of presses to supply one copy of every book gratis and to keep one or two copies with them, which might subsequently be called for if required. But there are many presses which find it very inconvenient to keep spare copies; and therefore if they are required by Government to supply additional copies of any books one or two years after the books were printed, they have to buy them in the bazar at double or treble the cost price. Under these circumstances Government should at once take as many copies as it wants when a book is printed.

Supply of copies of books to Government by the printers.

22. The *Nizám ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, states that a large majority of the witnesses examined by the Opium Commission, including Sir Charles Crosthwaite, do not consider the drug to be at all injurious to health. If their evidence is to be trusted, the Indian treasury

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
January 31st, 1894.

Opium Commission.

has been put to a great deal of unnecessary expense by the appointment of the Commission. It would be well if a few habitual opium-eaters and chandu-smokers of Lucknow were produced before that body as living examples of the evil effects of opium. Their very appearance and voice would be very eloquent testimony against the use of the drug. On the one hand, it must be admitted that opium is the best remedy for catarrh, and therefore an absolute prohibition of its sale would be open to objection; while, on the other, its excessive use makes a man unfit for any kind of work. What is wanted is to devise some means of controlling its use, which, however, appears to be impossible, and consequently the inquiries of the Commission can lead to no good results.

23. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th January, does not understand why Government does not interfere with the use of madak, while it has abolished chandu-smoking houses and taken other measures to check its use, though both the drugs are equally injurious and demoralizing.

OUDE PUNCH.
January 25th, 1894.

Chandu and madak.

The article is in the form of a petition to the Government of India from chandu, which is represented as the son of opium, called Chunia Begam, madak being represented as sister to chandu.

24. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th January and 1st February, gives a brief abstract of the statements of witnesses before the Opium Commission at Lucknow, making short comments in a facetious vein, and observes that judging from the evidence given before the Commission, the

OUDE PUNCH.
January 25th and
February 1st, 1894.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's evidence before the Opium Commission.

opium traffic is not likely to be stopped. On the contrary, there is reason to think that when people in England read the evidence of medical officers who so highly extolled the virtues of opium, they will begin to use it. With reference to the evidence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the writer observes that His Honor himself appeared before the Commission in order to give importance to its proceedings. Although His Honor has lived for 36 years in this country and is not well acquainted with the effects of opium, yet he is ready to speak in favour of opium. *One was twelve years in the oven, but had only to throw Delhi (into the fire), as the proverb runs. According to His Honor Government could abolish the custom of *satti* and pass the Age of Consent Bill, but cannot possibly suppress the use of opium. If opium were ordered to be supplied on the production of a medical certificate, that arrangement would encourage bribery and corruption. In short His Honor was opposed to any kind of interference.

25. The *Arya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for January, regrets to notice that murders are far more frequent in Sháhjahánpur than in any other district in these provinces. Five men who had been convicted of murders were hanged at Sháhjahánpur during last month. Recently the

ARYA DARPAN.
January, 1894.

Murder of Mussamat Shama, compounder in Dufferin Hospital, Sháhjahánpur.

police picked up the dead body of a young Brahman girl, named Shama, in a tank. She was employed as a compounder and dresser in the Sháhjahánpur Dufferin Hospital and was married. She appears to have been killed by strangulation. The police suspect her father and uncle, and have committed them to the Magistrate. The Provincial Dufferin Fund Committee should do something for her mother, lest her unfortunate murder may discourage parents from sending their girls to the medical school for education.

* The correct proverb is *Bárah baras Dilli men rahe bhár hi jhonk*, which means twelve years in Delhi and only a fireman (for parching grain) ! (well bred to evil wed). The writer in the *Oudh Punch* has slightly altered the proverb by transposing the words *bhár* (oven) and *Dilli*.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,

The 12th February 1894. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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